CONTROLLING THE FIRE BLIGHT ---PREPARING BED OF WILD FLOWERS

garden next winter.

Sweet williams can be increased by layers, as practised with carnations.

Gather up all fallen apples, peaches green leaves seem to say thank you and plums and burn them. Keep the for plenty of fertilizer and water. The

in the autumn. Winter injury will out less aggressive plants.

strength of the plants. was nipped and on the short branches undisturbed. that shoot out from the main stem.

Make a final planting of sweet corn for autumn use. Golden Bantam is a good variety for the purpose.

THE WILD FLOWER BED.

By MARY B. THORP.

The keenest pleasure in my garder experience has always come from the wild flower corner. It requires very little care, and if the conditions are at all favorable certain kinds do well and blossom year after year.

Plants for this bed may be taken up in the spring as soon as they show above ground and even down to mid-

woods I go prepared to bring away anything I find worth while. A light basket, a strong digging knife, paper. and if the way leads to the dry lands small can of water are taken along I pack a quantity of damp earth around the roots and tie each plant in a paper that will protect both roo





Patersen, N. J.

MED META PERSON TO THE META PARTIES AND THE PARTIES. -IRRIGATE Your Field-



THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS,



Pot-Grown STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Also Cabbage and Cetery



Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out. Your dealer should have them—if he has not, drop us a line and we will send circulars and prices. Chipper Lawn Mower Co. Box 10, Dixon, 411.

IF YOU GROW flowers or are troubled

273 Washington Street,

wilted in the process.

The white trillium does not mind

a sunny exposure and grows wonderfully well under cultivation, great white blossoms and healthy ground clean of dropped fruit under yellow ladies' slipper also does well

The summer pruning of raspberries with the pink ladles' slipper, although and blackberies, that is, cutting back that will stand moving if it is put on the wood of this year's growth to keep a cool, rocky side hill with a goodly it down low enough so the fruit can amount of soil from its native wood be conveniently reached when ripe Violets and rue anemone thrive and year, will cause the plants to blend well in close proximity. send out lateral branches. Do this should be set where they cannot enpruning at once, in order to force croach on the rights of their neighearly growth so the branches will bors, for the cleistogamous violets are mature early and growth be checked great spreaders and will soon run injury than all other insects combined.

weather, which is likely to kill the exact spot where they were abundant Whole fields of caneberries the previous year. I lift the roots as have been ruined by too late pruning. carefully as possible, for they are very Pruning early permits the work to brittle, and pack them close together done easily and conserves the in wet moss on a deep plate. In two weeks if kept warm and wet the plate Raspberries and blackberries al- is filled with fairy white flowers lowed to run wild soon exhaust them- These roots are later planted between selves in producing cane and will only the trilliums and ladies' slippers, produce a few berries on the end where they will bloom again the next of the cane. A red raspberry cut back spring with the hepaticas, and for bears its fruit just back of where it many springs to come if they are left

The fern bed should, of course, have northern exposure and be kept free from other plants. But to this rule I must confess to making two excep-A few jack-in-the-pulpits seem to belong under the spreading osmundas, and in the end of the bed where the maindenhair appears so much at home the wild columbine makes with it a combination that is irresistible.

Vines or bedding plants that can be purchased growing in pots can be set out safely even at this late date and a rapid, vigorous growth will be made. Climbing roses, clematis, English ivy. protection. Treatment: Spray with would break them down. Liquid ampelopsis and other vines, pot grown, arsenate of lead (two pounds powdered manure once or twice a week and a can be purchased. Be careful not to arsenate of lead to fifty gallons water) top dressing of strawy manure on the summer, but in any case they should be moved carefully and sheltered from at this season. The sun is very hot all fruit that falls and cultivate the cial. Seeds of hollyhocks sown now On my weekly tramps in the wild and dries up the moisture much faster than it did a week or so ago.

> Lily of the valley beds should have plenty of water all through the hot weather.

Phlox beds will need more water than most plants. Don't let them mense multiplication of tree destroy- flowers before they go to seed. Liquid heat and will thrive with very little moisture.

Soak the roots of raspherry and lackberry bushes to insure strong canes for next year's crop of berries.

Schlzanthus for use in cool conservatories or greenhouses should be sown in August in pots or flats and placed in a cold frame.

Strawberry plants set out in August on good rich, well prepared soil

Artificial fertilizers deteriorate ranidly if kept stored after they have been mixed. Keep the chemicals separate and mix just before using.

Soot from wood fires contains ar average of 1.36 per cent, nitrogen, 51 per cent. phosphorus and 5.34 per cent. potassium.

The oldest student enrolled in the arm demonstration schools conducted the 82 years old, and the youngest 14.

HOW TO CONTROL FIRE BLIGHT.

Reports of fruit growers indicate that fire blight in both apples and pears is a serious epidemic in fruit growing sections of the middle West. The disease has not as yet been destructive in New York this year because of the early dry season which prevented the germ from cozing from the holdover cankers. Cold, cloudy weather at the time of pear blossoming suppressed the activities of the various insects that carry the blight germ to the blossoms. weather induced a hardening of the new growth almost as soon as formed, and in such hardened tissue the blight germ makes very slow progress. The recent heavy rains, however, are likely to bring about rapid growth in well tilled orchards and there is still danger of much damage from the blight.

A representative of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cor-nell recently visited many orchards in the State and reports only a small amount of blight. He therefore urges the fruit growers of the State to make y new list now ready. It's free, Write a united and persistent effort to eradiday. Address W. E. KING, Box 320, cate blight from their orchards while it is comparatively a simple proposi-

Method of Control.

tion.

-Diamond Brand Compost—

WELL ROTTED HORSE MANURE

Dried-Ground-Odorless

For the making of new lawns and building up old ones it cannot be equalled. It is moisture holding, largely humus and rich in plant foods. Give your lawn a coating of Diamond Brand

NEW YORK STABLE MANURE COMPANY

Compost during July and the result will be very gratifying.

It is excellent for mulching flower beds, shrubs and trees.

Put up in bags 100 lbs. each.

Write for circular G and prices.

The orchards should be inspected There are three things that de. twice weekly for traces of blight. Any blighted twigs should be cut off at once, making the cut at least six inches below any signs of the diseased tissue. The pruned stub should be dis-infected with corrosive sublimate solution made by dissolving one antiseptic tablet, obtainable at any drug store in a pint of water. The solution should be carried in a glass container

Jersey City, N. J.

winter in good condition

CONTROLLING PEACH INSECTS.

G. C. Starcher, horticulturist of the Virginia Experiment Station, sums up the peach insect difficulty as follows: "The five principal insect pests are: and multiplies with the same treat-ment. I have not been so successful which sucks the sap and infests the roots, branches and leaves. Examine the roots when the trees are planted and dip in tobacco solution—one pound tobacco to a gallon boiling water. If found on branches cut out promptly bacco solution or kerosene emulsion.

"The peach tree borer has done more The adult is a flying moth; lays eggs be had use finely pulverized soil. result from the late pruning, as it does not start growth early enough to allow the wood to ripen before cold This can be done only by knowing the under the ground; they soon girdle the tree and go down to the roots. It maintains a busy life to the tree owner's detriment for a year. Treatment Remove soil with trowel and knife. Dig out the pests through August. Some use pure white lead mixed with raw linseed oil on the base of the tree

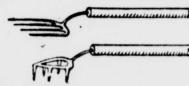
"The bark beetle is a black, hard shelled pest; it feeds in the bark; the tree appears to have been the target for bird shot; the pests are often called 'shot hole' borers. Treatment: The adult lays its eggs in the holes in the bark, the larvæ burrow further in and destroy the tree or rob it of its life. &c.; spray the tree trunks with heavy

"The plum curculto causes wormy brown rot. It is a brown hard shelled beetle and with its long snout slits the newly set fruit and deposits its egg.

The larva feeds on the fruit and to the results. reaches the seed, where it matures. The fruit drops, the pest enters the ground, where it pupates, emerges and neat, strong stakes for protection passes the winter in grass or under from heavy winds, that otherwise

"San Jose scale is an insect that breeds with incredible rapidity, the fe- Nothing better than the bamboo male giving birth to live lice in large numbers. In a month the young females bring forth another brood. This goes on all through the season, an imlry out. Verbenas love the sun and ing pests. Treatment: The insect has its mouth down in the sap wood and cannot be poisoned, so a killing or smothering spray must be applied. Lime sulphur solution applied in the winter before the buds show pink will destroy the pest.

A Bloomfield, N. J., amateur garwill give a good crop of berries next given a long broom handle and both system of an all wise Creator the tor in a comfortable upright position.



arm demonstration schools conducted and the work is done comfortably. lows:

Weeding is also done in small beds, was a warm of the work is done comfortably.



with weeds on your paths send for our booklet "The Insect and Weed Problem Solved." THE READE MFG. CO. Hoboklet. "THE bi-weekly inspections should be started at once and continued until the wood becomes hard again. It to would also be a great advantage to sow the cover crop in pear and young for similar box cut down answers well.

Section of box showing holes in bottom and method of covering with broken pot.

boxes or "flats," as florists call them, can be used. The flats should be about three or four inches high and a consolve the cover crop in pear and young apple orchards now, as this crop will be about. A soap or similar box cut down answers well. or similar box cut down answers well. it is not difficult to saw a box of this kind down to the desired height or to saw off one end, replacing the end in the cutdown section, where small boxes are required.



Sowing seeds in flat.

Geranium cuttings root easily now and leaves. One specimen well trans-for plants required for the window planted is worth a dozen that have same time insure that the trees go into holes or so bored in the bottom for popular and 39 electoral votes; The flat should have half a dozen and 72 electoral votes; Bell, 589,581 drainage. Over the holes place a that, while Bell received the smallest curved piece of a broken crock to popular vote, he received three times keep the soil from being carried off the electoral vote of Douglas. with the water, as it otherwise would be, the curved nature of the broken missioner to the Paris exposition, pot permitting the water to drain it and down through the hole in the bottom of the box. A couple of inches of fine soil should be placed in the box and this carefully levelled off and tamped down with a brick or a block of wood. Let f mould worked into the soil with a little sand will make the soil porous and enable the seedlings to form strong foots: They and destroy by fire. Follow up with ot en- a strong spray from fine nozzle of to- thinly over the soil and then, if it is possible to obtain it, scatter sand lightly over the seeds sufficiently to entirely cover them. If sand is not to



Seedlings started under glass.

Water the soil before sowing the seeds, using a gentle spray or a fine rose on the watering can or syringe. with glass to keep the moisture from evaporating after the seeds have been sown. As soon as the seedlings ap Remove and burn all prunings, brush, pear they must have air and the glass must be removed. As soon as the seedlings are large enough they should be transplanted into good, rich peaches, imperfect fruit, breaks the soil until autumn or spring, when they fruit skin, admitting the spores of can be placed in their permanent positions. All the hardy perennials can be produced in this manner at an

Hollyhocks should be staked with soil. Remove all trash from under the in beds in the garden will make good trees. Above all, spray the newly set plants for flowering next year. All tall plants should be neatly tied up and supported by stakes.

> stakes sold by florists for this purpose. To prolong the flowering period of annuals and perennials, pick all the world. manure once a week will benefit these

LIFE.

dener wants Sun readers to benefit by is necessary to sustain life. The coma plan he has found helpful. A claw piete dissolution and destruction of these tools are now used by the opera- earth would lose its fertility, becoming

to the earth, and is broken down by ing above. bacteria, causing decay and conditions

the Rindge Light Infantry, which he Pathologist.

was largely influential in organizing. From 1825 to 1837 he was a wholesale merchant of West India goods in Boston, Mass., making his home in bottom and method of covering with Dorchester, Mass., after 1832, and it was here that his active interest in horticulture began.

Wilder's wonderful activities are

shown by the fact that in 1839 he was a representative in the State Legislature: a member of the Governor's Council in 1849 and president of the State Senate in 1850. In 1860 he served as chairman of the Massachusetts delegation to the Constitutional Union Convention (of which party he was founder), which nominated John Bell of Tennessee for President and Edward Everett of Massachusetts for Vice-President. At this election there were four tickets in the field; Lincoln and Hamlin, Republican; Douglas and Johnson, Democratic; Breckenridge and Lane, also Democratic, and Bell and Everett, Union. Of the popular vote Lincoln received 1,866,352 votes 180 electoral votes; Douglas. 1,375,157 popular votes, 12 electoral votes; Breckenridge, 845,763 popular

In 1867 Wilder was appointed comserving as chairman to the committee on horticulture and the cultivation and products of the vine. He was instrumental in the organization of the natural history rooms in Boston, the Massachusetts Agricultural College, of which he was senior trustee, and in the Institute of Technology, of which he was vice-president. He founded the State Board of Agricultural Society, serving as its first president. He was president of the Massachusetts Historical Society from 1840 to 1848 and of the American Congress of Fruit Growers. The title of the and products of the vine. He was last named organization was changed to the American Pomological Society.

Genealogical Society, 1868-84.
Wilder's published works include: On Laying the Corner-Stone of the First Massachusetts Horticultural Hall," 1844; "Lecture on California," "The Hybridization of Plants, 1872; "On the Progress and Influence of Rural Art," 1872.

Wilhelm Miller, in Balley's "Cyclo pedia of Horticulture," says that Wilder's pear orchard at one time conder's pear orchard at one time contained 2,500 trees, representing 800 varieties, and that during his life he tested 1,200 kinds, in 1873 exhibiting 404 varieties, and produced several new varieties, the best known being Anjou, which was introduced in 1844. Wilder imported many fruits and flowers new to America and from stantly contributing to exhibitions the product of his gardens. His camellia collection of some 300 varieties was the best in America and he raised many new varieties, including Wilder, which was gold to a florist for \$1,000, a very high price for a new plant at that time. Wilder also had a large collection of azaleas and in 1834 produced a double California poppy. He was the first to import Diervilla rossea, 1831; the hardy Azalea moils, 1874; Clssus discolor, 1854; Clematis Cærula grandiflora, 1841; Lilum lancifolium album and Gladdous floribundus, 1836, and in 1837 Oncidium tained 2,500 trees, representing 800 dus, 1836, and in 1837 Oncidium lead and thoroughly post himself so he perience.

It may be that the inexperienced can the business and has even a limited experience. flexuosum, the first orchid reported at

part in the great work that followed. ing establishment as he learns the bust-In the early days when the con-ness. He may get experience on a large flicting interests of the Massachusetts scale at a practical poultry farm where Horticultural Society and the Mount Auburn Cemetery required separation.

Wilder solved the delicate and com-Wilder solved the delicate and com-Wilder solved the delicate and com-plicated problem, which laid the is a common cause of failure. This, of

Inquiries from several States regarding Marshall P. Wilder and his horticultural work are fully answered Everything now finds its way back in the brief sketch of his life appear-

Communications for the Farm and Garden Department, to receive proper attention, should be addressed to The Editor, Farm and Garden Department, The Sun, New York. Advertising rates under classification of the Farm and Garden Department of The Sun supplied on application.

HOPE FOR BEGINNERS IF THEY TAKE CARE

A Little Hard Work Is One of Surest Esthods to Overcome Inexperience.

SHOULDN'T TRY TOO MUCH

By REESE V. HICKS.

1848 and of the American Congress by nature with these necessities for success, the most common cause of failure is want of actual experience in raising poultry. This lack of experience is the foundation of many of the other causes of which he was the founder, as he was of the New England Historical Genealogical Society, 1868-84. and thus overcome handicaps. Lack of experience causes the greatest stumb-ling blocks in the business, namely: Selection of improper location.

Keeping poor stock.
Starting with the wrong breeds.
Equipping with poor and improper

Too expensive buildings Too large a plant.

Want of proper marketing methods. Neglect of the details. The person with experience, even if flexuosum, the first orchid reported at any American exhibition. The Marshall P. Wilder rose made his name familiar to flower lovers all over the world.

In 1883 Wilder urged upon the American Pomological Society the necessity of reform in the nomenciature of fruits and he took an active to the the processity of the took an active that the beginner start on a small scale and gradually enlarge his poultry raishant in the great work that followed.

a plan he has found helpful. A claw hand weeder was removed from the short handle and inserted in the handle of an old broom cut off close to the of an old broom cut off close to the or an old broom cut off close to the old close to for raising poultry and should be avoided.

Often a beginner wants to start on to the earth, and is broad down in make the material available again for the production of crops.

The deformed and mutilated trees of the dearth and the make the material available again to grow more corn, and the make the material available again to grow more corn, and the make the material available again to grow more corn, and the make the material available again to grow more corn, and the make the material available again to grow more corn, and the make the material available again to grow more corn, and the make the material available again to grow more corn, and the make the material available again to grow more corn, and the make the material available again to grow more corn, and the make the material available again to grow more corn, and the make the material available again to grow more corn, and the make the material available again to grow more corn, and the make the material available again to grow more corn, and the make the material available again to grow more corn, and the make the material available again to grow more corn, and the make the material available again to grow more corn, and the interest on the instance when does, agreed and nature the time is appointed available again to the treatment that the time is appointed experience destroits and extract cost more than the time is appointed experience destroits and the time is appointed and the time is appointed available again to the treatment that the time is appointed available again to the testing th The beginner is too much inclined to week and relatively 211 eggs more have his buildings look showy and nice. for the corresponding week last

soothing influence over persons subjected to attacks of nervousness.

Taking up new methods and untried fads causes some to fail in raising are produced throughout the year. This York State," fifth of a series of bulle-beaten paths than to strike off on a new for the poultryman during the breeding road that is likely to have called the poultryman during the breeding.

length and there are tables and statistics of importance to those interested in the industry.

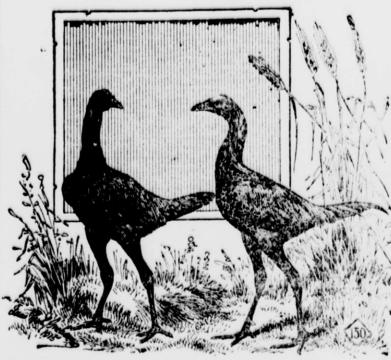
Like all other publications of the Department of Agriculture, the bulletin will be mailed free of change as long as the supply lasts to any resident of the State writing the department at Albany for a copy.

After the start in poultry raising has been made by securing proper buildings and proper flock there comes the care of the poultry. Here is where experience counts most. The greatest common cause of failure in the care of the plant may be cited under the general heading of neglect of details. This embraces everything from cleanliness in the incubator cellar to the proper maturing of chicks and the cuffing of the matured fowls. Yards and houses must be kept clear

Yards and houses must be kept clean and sanitary. Incubators must be sprayed. Hovers and brooders must be kept fresh and sweet; market eggs must be nice and fresh. In every department cleanliness is the key note of success. Neglect of cleanliness opens the way for diseases of various kinds. Diseases are not really the first cause of failure, but are only the result of neglect of cleanliness. There cannot be too much care in keeping clean every article that has anything to do with raising poultry. This includes everything from disinfecting drinking fountain to selecting clean and wholesome feeds.

Want of regularity in carrying out the system of poultry raising is often the cause of failure. Regular hours should be had for giving the fowls or

GAME BANTAMS



oung chicks attention. Definite hours for feeding, watering, gathering the eggs closing the houses for the night, cleaning, disinfecting and for all other work re absolutely necessary.

Fallure with poultry is due often to

inability to raise a sufficient percentage of chicks. This often is a combination of other causes. It may be due to poor foundation stock. It may be caused by careless methods of incubation, want o proper attention, or the stock may be rugged and the eggs properly incubated

On the other hand there are many exa amples of rather startling successes will be a Too often these lead the unpre-t success rush in with improper equipm-acquires knowledge and less experience.

HENS KEPT AT TASK SURPRISINGLY WELL

Egg Yield in Storrs's College Laying Contest Shows Consistent Gains.

yield for the thirty-stath week of the too large a scale, a scale too large in proportion to his experience, or he puts too much of his investment in buildings. enty-six more than for the preceding

The dehorned and mutilared trees seen along the streets and in the livines. Without them continued life on earth would seen on some the streets and in the parks of cities all over the United States are prominently delplayed advertisements of the fact that our year terry back. We have soot gardeners, but they are not employed where this sort of work is done.

PERENNIAL PLANTS FROM SEED

Once more we wish to call attention to this inexpensive method of obtaining an quantity of plants that will rip in a special contribute the instance of the most interesting fluores on year, many of the plants flowering on, year, many of the plants flowering on, year, after year.

The seed beds should be well put-tere should be added to the work and in a south seed on the seed of the

and cultural methods.

Vegetable is treated in a special article. The various insects and diseases which often seriously affect the vegetable grower's profits are taken up in detail by an entomologist and plant pathologist.

The canning industry and the subject of marketing are considered at ject of marketing are considered at ject of marketing are considered at ject of marketing are made by securing proper buildings are tables and state of marketing are considered at ject of marketing are con

GAME BANTAMS EXCEL IN SHAPE AND COLOR

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hatching, &c.

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world, special articles of interest, &c., will be found in The est, &c., will be Sunday Sun Helpful hints by an expert about breads poultryman about breeds adapted to your wants and ways of securing best results. Personal replies to every inequiry. No charge to either party for the service and address to the party for the service and the service and the party for the service and the se

POULTRY INFORMATION BUREAU